

SCA

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common. The scarcest of all is a *Pescemius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done scarcely believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes, We scarcely think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the haunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can scarce have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty. He scarcely knew him, striving to disown His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he fails, and scarcely stems the tides; The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury. Scarcity and want shall shun you; Ceres' blessing is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a scarcity of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Discreet.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and scarcity that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few, We crave your patronage for one that's new, And let the *scarce* recommend the rare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, in-fumuch that a scarcity of show would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our scarcity of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its scarcity, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Collins on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. They have scared away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom hath been scared out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And fear'd the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The noise of thy cross-bow Will scare the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shak. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will scare away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or scared therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light Waves threaten now, as that was fear'd by fire. *Waller.*

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or scared, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be fear'd; But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terror. Thence the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud, Through fortune of his first adventure fair, And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Po. Queen.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey, And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFEAR. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fear*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Heldar.*

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SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. The matrons flung their gloves, Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs, Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

It is there, with humid bow, Waters th' odorous banks, that blow Flowers of more mingled hue Than her purpled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child; They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To throw loosely on. My sea-gown *scarf* about me, in the dark Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture. How like a younker, or a prodigal, The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling night, Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCARFING. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body. The *scarfing*, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Chapman.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarification*, Lat. *scarification*, French; from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies. SCARIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] 1. He who scarifies. 2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarify*, Lat. *scarify*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. Washing the salts out of the *scarf*, and *scarifying* it, I dress'd it. *Wise's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be *scarped* and *scarified* at this rate. *Shakespeare.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlat*, French; *scarlat*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. If we live thus tamely, To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*, Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed. I conjure thee, By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

Thou *scarlet* fin, robld' this bewailing land Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLETBEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant. The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak. SCARMAGE. } *n. f.* [For *skirmish*.] SCARMAGE. } *n. f.* [For *skirmish*.] SCARMAGE. } *n. f.* [For *skirmish*.]

Such cruel game my *scarmages* disarms; Another war, and other weapons I, Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Po. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *scarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Ditch.*

SCARCH. *n. f.* [from *scarce*, French.] A kind of horsetail for brides. SCARCHES. *n. f.* [from *scarce*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *skid*, Swedish; *skid*, Icelandic.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. *To*

SCA

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates. SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback. *Scate*, *scatus*, Latin.] Abounding with springs. *Scate*, *scatus*, Latin.] Abounding with springs. *Scate*, *scatus*, Latin.] Abounding with springs.

To SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scathan*, Saxon; *schaden*, Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. As when heaven's fire Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines, With singed top their stately growth, though bare, Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scathan*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb. She scathed him.

This crafty messenger, with letters vain, To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted, And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

My proud one doth work the greater *scath*, Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knales.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*, By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischivous; destructive. A bawling vessel was he captain of, For shallow draughts, and bulk unprizable, With which such *scathful* grapple did he make, That very envy, and the tongue of loss, Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatteren*, Dutch.] 1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies With carcases and arms th' enfanguin'd field. *Milton.*

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly, Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse. A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Priest. xx. 8.*

The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with *scattering* and tempest and stones. *Is. xxx. 30.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly. Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains, Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the found. *Bacon.*

The fun Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thom.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly. The Spaniards have here and there *scattering*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Albat.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scattering*ly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. Such *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains.

SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [from *scaven*, to have, perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South's Sermons.*

Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCHELEAT. *n. f.* [French; *schelate*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author. *Schelat* can by no arts fiddle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Cheyne.*

SCE

SCENARY. *n. f.* [from *scene*.] 1. The appearances of place or things. He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenery* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. The progress of the found, and the *scenery* of the bordering regions, are imitated from *Æn.* vii. on the founding the horn of Aleto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [from *scena*, Latin; *scène*, French.] 1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry. Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woody theatre Of stateliest vie v. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear; Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd, And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Every several place must be A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

A charming *scene* of nature is display'd, Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought! Through what variety of untry'd beings, Through what new *scene* and changes mult we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true? Or was it but the woman's fear that drew This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play. It shall be so my care To have you royally appointed, as if The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes* Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. If his characters were good, The *scene* entire, and freed from noise and blood, The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time, The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme, He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage. The king is set from London, and the *scene* Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [from *scenic*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical. With *scenic* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonymous.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *scenographia*, Gr.] Drawn in perspective. SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographically*.] In perspective. If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *scenographia*, Gr.] The art of perspective. SCENT. *n. f.* [from *sentire*, to smell, French.] 1. The power of smelling; the smell. A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent*. *Scott's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad. Belman cried upon it at the meereft loss, And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakespeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a mel-low apple. *Bacon.*

Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freshness and good *scent*. *Bacon.*

Good *scents* do purify the brain, Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense Their disproportion'd speed does recompense; Then cures his conspiring feet, whole *scent* Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Donham.*

Cheerful health, His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd, With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell. He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

To